another Plan Scheme viz., Organising the Beneficiaries of the Anti-Poverty Programme administered by the Department of Rural Development (Ministry of Rural Areas & Employment).

The functions of Honorary Rural Organisers under the said scheme were to educate workers on their rights and duties, stress the value of organisation and to help them organise themselves into cooperatives, trade unions etc.

Details of funds released to the State Governments upto 31.03.1995 are given below:—

Name of States/U.Ts	Amount (in Rupees)
Tamil Nadu	7,43,609.00
Gujarat	19,62,009.00
Orissa	11,98,301.00
Haryana	15,496.00
Andhra Pradesh	4,35,285.00
Pondicherry	99,354.00
Assam	7,77,368.00
Karnataka	12,47,477.00
Uttar Pradesh	4,46,651.00
Maharashtra	6,12,190.00
Rajasthan	11,63,951.00
Bihar	4,04,150.00
Madhya Pradesh	15,93,995.00
TOTAL:	1,06,99,836.090

The Scheme was funded on 100% basis by tht Central Government. Each organiser appointed under the scheme was paid an honorarium of Rs. 200/- per month and fixed conveyarce allowance of Rs. 50/- per month.

Export of Pulses

*19. SHRI ASHOK MITRA:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the volume of exports of pulses in 1994-95 and the value in rupees as well as dollars, thereof;

(b) the eoimtrfes to which pulses were exported during that year;

(c) the volume and value of pulse exports argeted for 1995-%; and

(d) the reasons for the export of pulses in the background of the stagnant level of production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b) During 1994-95, 59497 MTs of pulses valued at Rs. 90.36 cr. (US $ 28.55 million) were exported. Country-wise details of exports are available in the monthly/annual number published by the DGCI&S, Calcutta copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

(c) A ceiling of 10,000 MT has been released for export during 1995-96.

(d) To maintain India's presence in the International market, a small quantity of pulses have been permitted for export.

Allotment of CIL's Coal Blocks to Private Companies in Maharashtra

*20. SHRI JOYANTA ROY: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether some coal blocks of Coal India Limited, a public sector undertaking in Maharashtra, have since been allotted to private companies for captive use;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Coal India Limited have worked out a set of conditions for allotment of coal blocks to private companies;

(d) whether the recent allotment of the coal blocks in Maharashtra has been in conformity with those conditions; and

(e) if not, what steps have since been taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA): (a) and (b) Considering the need to augment power generation capacity in the country the Government decided in 1992 to allow private

sector participation in the power sector. Consequently, in order to meet the emerging demand of coal for new power stations, the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 was amended in 1993 to allow private sector participation in coal mining for power generation, setting up of washeries and other end uses that may be notified by the Government, besides existing provision for making iron and steel. In conformity with the policy of the Government virgin mining blocks have been identified in coalfields in Maharashtra for captive mining by M/s. Nippon Denro Ispat Ltd. for meeting the coal requirement of the proposed Bhadraval TPS arid by M/s. Associated Cement Companies Ltd. for meeting the requirement of coal of their captive power plant.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Export of Cashewnuts

1. SHRI ASHOK MITRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to export cashewnuts during the current fiscal year;

(b) if so, the quantity of cashewnuts that is proposed to be exported and the likely earnings of foreign exchange therefrom; and

(c) the anticipated effects on domestic employment and prices on account of cashewnut exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c) During 1994-95, 80,464 metric tonnes of cashew including Cashewnut Shell Liquid (CNSL) valued at Rs. 1244.26 crores were exported. During 1995-96, a target of export of cashewnut including CNSL worth Rs. 1500 crores has been set. Enhanced exports of cashewnut (including CNSL) are likely to have a positive effect on domestic employment and prices.

राज्यों को आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण

2. **श्री नरेश यादव** : क्या नागरिक आपूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजानिक वितरण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राज्यों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं वितरित करने का आधार क्या हैं;

(ख) क्या बिहार को उसकी आवश्यकता के अनुसार आवश्यक वस्तुओं का वितरण किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या हैं; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

नागरिक पूर्ति, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजलनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री बूटा सिंह) : (क) से (घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार, केन्द्रीय पूल में उपलब्ध स्टाक, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों से प्राप्त मांग, राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों की परस्पर आवाश्यकताओं तथा मौसमजन्य कारकों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सार्वजानिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरण के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को खाद्यान्नों का थोक में आवंटन करती हैं। लेवी चीनी का आवंटन सामान्यतः 1.10.86 को अनुमानित जनसंख्या के आधार पर प्रत्येक माह प्रति व्यक्ति 425 ग्राम मात्रा उपलब्ध कराने के एकसमान मानदण्ड पर किया जाता हैं। राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को, जिसमें बिहार शामिल हैं, अगस्त, 1991 से मार्च, 1994 तक लेवी चीनी के आवंटन में 5% तदर्थ वृद्धि की गई थी। सार्वजानिक वितरण प्रणाली के लिए राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को मिट्टी के तेल का आवंटन समग्र उपलब्धता के अधीन भूतकालिक आधार पर किया जाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की आंकलित मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए आयातित स्टाक की उपलब्धता के अधीन सर्वाजानिक वितरण प्रणाली के माध्यम से वितरण के वास्ते आयातित खाद्य तेल का आवंटन भी करती हैं। देश में उत्पादन के आधार पर साफ्ट कोक/सी.आई.एल. कोक का भी आवंटन किया जाता हैं। केन्द्रीय सरकार, सभी राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों, जिसमें बिहार शामिल हैं, को सार्वजानिक वितरण प्रणाली की वस्तुओं का आवंटन करते समय उनकी वास्ताविक आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करती हैं। सार्वजानिक वितरण प्रणाली के आवंटन अनुपूरक स्वरूप के होते हैं और ये किसी राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र की समस्त आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने की दृष्टि से नहीं किए जाते हैं। तथापि पिछले तीन वर्षो के दौरान बिहार को किए गए आबंटन की तुलना में चावल और गेहूं की उठाई गई मात्रा बहुत कम रही हैं। इसका ब्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है: